I fear we will do nothing Clay, of Madison, said he had differed militee in their chamber, and must jections to the report, and my reasons for those the same opposition that would be offered to the triends; if I were alone I should no dishearten our friends by its timidity, and throw alls friends; il representation with a gloom over the prospects of the whole party; take their ground, but co-operating with a gloom over the prospects of the whole party; take their ground, but co-operating with a gloom over the prospects of the whole party; take their ground, but co-operating with a gloom over the prospects of the whole party; better judgment of the ma- our best friends. For myself, I shall meet you of deforence to the manifest will heart and hand, upon any platform you may I shall support the report of the propose; but I fear there are some who would majority
The importance of the great issue be indisposed to place this question of slavery is to-day should admonish us to proceed in the hands of the Legislature, or leave it a deliberation. If the report of the source of constant agitation before the people is the very best we can do, it is our that opponents will declare it to be a masked content and make the most of it. battery—an attempt to do by indirection, that be content to at principles—we still battle which we fear to attempt openly and boldly.—
if not in a strait line, we go the safest We may sugar the pill, but politicians will tear what is deemed the best route. If we gain off the coating, and we will come to the pill at less want, we at least gain all the circulate want. nees around us authorise us to hope for. more experience, I suggest as the real difficulty, the want of confidence in our own strength. on a memorable occasion, when he That, I am inclined to think, we very greatly that doctrine does not give all I underestimate. It is the cause of truth an

canner too high, or undertake to do

success. 'Tis but ten years ago, that even in some of the free States, men were afraid to open Holloway drought it vitally important their mouths upon this question. Even there the agitation of it often resulted in riots and praciple was yielded without tri-stand with some reason. The people in-and with some reason. The people in-bloodshed. Now, sir, here in the heart of r slave State, we are assembled to consider the best means to rid ourselves of this curse. In as a virtual yielding up of the the emphatic language of the Hon. Mr. Davis

The real question now is merely as to The real question now is merely as to this question, we find in the first publisher if we can get the question submitted in pronunciamento, of the so-called friends of Convention, assembled at Frankfort, in 1846.7 set plan. A bold fight is a very good Then came the Legislature of last winter, a man has a fair field; but it is folly to which did everything it ought not to have done. as if a man has a fair head, our hands are tied.

In a beld fight, when our hands are tied.

and left undone everything it ought to have done. The Legislature resolved that nothing

is us set our canonical stayers are or nay to the should be done on this question. But the people and perpetual slavery.

N. Raht J Breckinridge, of Fayette, thought up to this matter. The hearts of the masses are with us—it will not take much persuading The committee were very nearly unan- to induce them to enlist under our banner. in everything except in regard to the We are even now hundreds, where a few weeks head of the third proposition, and that since we were numbered by tens. If we can adapted by a very large majority. He devise some plan by which we can get this to very great objection to the amendment, question directly before the people-avoid the a should be regarded as not recommending Legislature—and secure an open field for disrescife action in the convention. A large ee, one from each county represented. a been appointed, and part of them had conall with their respective county delegations, Carlyle, that holster up a lie as much as you and that committee, after sitting in council may, truth is omnipotent and must prevail—
where here boars, reported with singular unaWe have quite time enough if we act boldly. the resolutions now on the table. They vers not adopted in committee until after full and deliberate consideration and debate, and may, therefore, be considered as a fair Let us, therefore, commence our labor at once needlan of the views of a very large majority and boldly. We go forth armed with the sword committee, and I may say of the whole of truth-and thus armed, we shall be more Metrin Kentucky. What, therefore, of profit terrible than an army with banners. come from the discussion in which we are any engaged! In my judgment, the to the amendment, for really it seemed to him. tole thing resolves itself into this: Is it the that the amendment was the necessary conseat of wisdom to devise here, at this time, quence of the former part of the resolution in, and go before the people with it-or who wanted this thing done quickly. It is a note slaves, and the investure of the Legis-slowly and cautiously. We must not miscaltare with power to emancipate the slaves the State whenever a majority of the people | years ago, you will remember, it was said that all resolve such a course proper? The conleman of these questions is of vast impor- overrun Mexico. This was all deception. It Fifty years ago our fathers had this cost us in losses, a large army. And Mexico is sestion up before them; it is now re-produced. we come again to its consideration. Let slavery party. The pro-slavery party is a powas out in regard to it, that we may transmit erful party—it is comented together by powerproper pasterity, as we have received it, the most ful interests, and it will be no easy task to extraordishable hatred of, and hostility to, this overcome such a party. If we go into the fight most atrocious of all human institutions.

The true question is, which is the wisest and

not baseful of all the plans for the accommoral task, to look to the plan by action here. It will not do to rely wholly on truth and through the Legislature. Let us struggle make the policy since 1833, the policy of the use in all future time, and to provide in the new Constitution, for the adoption of such plan mry be deemed wisest by the Legislature .it not indeed as hold, to demand the right to the thing at a proper time and in a proper say, as it is to demand the right that it shall be one at once in the Constitution? If we have nower to do the latter now-may we not of fortresses, would you press rapidly past these e to accomplish the former at a future day it is infinitely more easy to attempt to carry set the plan proposed by the committee, than move 140,000 voters now to the proposed meniment to the Constitution. To ask that he measure we desire may be engrafted in the equitation now, and to ask that the right and over to do the same thing be given to the capital. Let us seize the outposts-and after egislate are very different things. The latter may be hoped for, the former I regard as im-

One of the great political parties early wheelst into line against us. The other great politial sarty has wheeled into line against us. We ty of our own counties, yet about seventy-five m opposed by the combined forces of both the test parties, as far as party organization can should succeed in our own, having no time to bring them to oppose us. It is not to be dis-rused that a large majority of the slaveholders or against us. A respectable number, to their and we are lost. Sixty millions is a vast sting honor, have joined in our ranks. A amount, and property of that value is not to are majority of the voters of the State, are be disposed of very readily. There are many staveholders. They too as a class have slow-thinking men who may be converted to esa poisoned against us. They have been ap- our cause, yet they must have time to turn the pealed to—they have been told that we propose matter over in their minds, to brood over it, and to rob the slaveholder of his property. They talk over it until it becomes a sort of principle. talk over it until it becomes a sort of principle. are been told that we disregard the vested qual the master in the slave—all these things favor of slavery—they must be convinced. told to the non-slaveholder, but they forget Then there is another class—cowed by the cry istell him that the highest property man can of abolition—they must be strengthened and lare, is the property in himself. You can have m hope of success unless you can dissociate he saveholder from the non-slaveholder. You must convince the non-slaveholder that emanspation will add to the prosperity and glory of State. You must satisfy the non-slavebiller that power may be exercised. Emancition can never be accomplished otherwise fetwe are asked to go for emancipation at are to strike boidly and blindly for a clause If we are defeated, however, I shall not be disa he Constitution for prospective emancipaas And why? not because the mode proposed the committee will not as surely accomplish object; but because it may affect some genbut guatheman, in his struggle for place and been received. I feel impressed with the great er. We must look to higher aims, We me to be honored that you are here this day. party in Keptucky will certainly acquiesce in Re must be patient-we must be prudent-

Mr. E. spoke at great length and his remarks depend, in a very great degree, upon the result of our deliberations—perhaps upon the decision of our deliberations—perhaps upon the decision of the single proposition now under considerasinch of his speech. Indeed the Reporter tion. was several times led off with the speaker, inonstitution of a plan of emancipation. The

W. P. Boon, of Jefferson, said he came here the Legislature, and trusting to the future acfor the purpose of doing all the good in his pow- tion of that body for the details of a plau. It He could not see the propriety of yielding is assumed by the latter, that defeat is inevitatow, if good may be done by resistance. Why ble, if the plan of the former be adopted. This that we put off the struggle if there be a ralocal hope of success now? Are we to run no
cadidates—to make no fight except about the
market abstractions? In my humble opinion,
that is not the road to recommend to the road to recommittee
that is not the road to recommend to recommittee. ast is not the road to success.

When I first announced myself to a brother equal perhaps to that which will be offered to the bolder and more direct effort to engraft in tred, and declared with great emphasis, that the new Constitution a plan. Is there not great liad sunk myself so low the hand of resurrection would never reach me—that friend was levi Tyler! I told him then, he knew nothing of the feeling abroad—that the question was faming every day, and would gain. I am glad to find myself sustained by all I have heard and to find myself sustained by all I have heard and too, what many of us deem absolutely necessary. to the safety of this cause. I think we should reacandidates in every county in the State, and should go for sucrefting in the Constitution.

the convention of convention a provided for candidates in every teamty—and pending the explanation.

The Convention adjourned till Wednesday telligent party in layor of emancipation. We have gained scarcely right to agitate.

But, Mr. President, I do not believe defeat is gertain upon the direct question. On the contrative to hope for success. The evidence is here, that there is in Kentucky, a strong, powerful, and in The Convention adjourned till Wednesday telligent party in layor of emancipation. You epening at half past 7 o'clock.

The Convention was called to order at half

past Te'elock, P. M. W. M. O. Smith, of Bourbon, was one of the minerity of the committee, and regretted to diffor from gentlemen for whose opinions, generally, he entertained such a high respect. This Carrention is expected to embody the public tentiment of the emancipation party in Kentacky, and it is important we should understand each other, and be able to act together before the people. He was in favor of the proposed amendment, because it follows legitimately agr first resolution. If we believe alayery posed amendment, because it follows legitimately our first resolution. If we believe slavery
is the great moral, social and political evil we
have declared it to be, our first and only aim
sant to be our firs ought to be so rid corseives of it immediately, or as soon is the condition of the institution and the country will permit it to be done. If we capters an epinion here at all, I see no good that make our creed fall, adverse circumstances, is the highestproof of the say all that we have the country will permit it to be done. If we capters an epinion here at all, I see no good the capter and respectable body has been brought together upon such short notice, and under such that may all that we have the capter and respectable body has been brought together upon such short notice, and under such that may all that we have the capter and respectable body has been brought together upon such short notice, and under such that the capter are the capter and respectable body has been brought together upon such short notice, and under such that the capter are the capter and respectable body has been brought together upon such short notice, and under such that the capter are the capter and respectable body has been brought together upon such short notice, and under such that the capter are the capter are the capter are the capter are the capter and respectable body has been brought together upon such short notice, and under such that the capter are the capter a and my all that we have to say, and speak it guarantee of success. The action of the last Leg

As the discussion of this question has brought inlature did much to get up this movement. Their under review the whole plan of action suggest-ed by the committee, I will briefly state my obed by the committee, I will briefly state my obthese men into foolishness. I confess, I biushed when I heard of the repeal of the act of 1833; but when I considered it calmly, I thanked God for the f is friends and objections. I am opposed to the second head of the third resolution—1st. Because it will receive My feelings are with my direct question of emancipation. 2d. It will

cussion, I have no fears. It is the part of policy

in my judgment, to take bold ground. Inspire our friends with confidence. I believe with

A great deal can be done in three months

more than in three years in olden times. Men

now-adays think, write and act, as if by steam

John C. Young, of Boyle, had no objection

But he differed from his friend, (Mr. Smith.)

culate the power of our opponents. A few

more powerful as to us, than we are to the pro-

cause is weakened. I dont want to come be-

require policy, as an army requires a general

righteousness. The bible is truth and righteous-

ness, but its final triumph is slow and far re-

It is said we must fight for all, or we lose all.

outposts and make the battle in the heart of this

In a large majority of the counties repre-

There is another class who have prejudices in

eucouraged. There is besides that class which

Cromwell called "Waiters on Providence"-

ground here which will enable us to accomplish

all these things. I believe that ground is pro-

posed in the resolutions. At least, I feel that

we may do good in a battle upon that platform.

couraged, nor feel regret, except that the day is

postponed—the day when the true glory of my

this question, after the applause with which the

remarks of the advocates of the resolution have

importance of this question, and the great anxing

the action of this body, and therefore the desti-

ny of the State of Kentucky, may be said to

One party here favors the engrafting in the

other is for leaving the power in the hands of

represented. We are divided upon all otherques tions, but firmly united and of one heart upon

this. Several eminent ministers have spoked

and never with more real and esmestness, when pleaded for the salvation of souls. This demon

country shall shine forth.

capital with some hope of victory.

moved.

foolish action of our Legislature.

There is, Mr. President, a strong feeling in the hearts of the religious people against slavery. Not that they believe it against the hible doctrine, or that they believe it against the hible doctrine, or inful according to God's law. That is the dogs of abolitionism, and we renounce it. But there is, away down in the hearts of a large proportion of the christian people of this land, a feeling at war with the institution of slavery. There are many thousand benevolent people in the State, who, I care not what they may say, feel in their hearts that slavery is wrong. Let that feeling be cultivated and brought to bear upon this question. and it will shake this Commonwealth to its cents If men take this question up—each man try to go one more friend to the cause—and go on duplica ting in that way, the work will be very soon accomplished. Give to the friends of ensancipation extrestness and courage—they have the truth and argument—and they will conquer.

It was well said awhile ago, that three months a long time for such a cause as this—longer than gives all I can get, and I shall give it right for which we contend. It cannot fail of tone, and I believe we shall find it all sufficient ree years a little while ago. Let us improve that far from being discouraged at the nature of the position displayed to emancipation, I am emdened by it. It seems to me to be a timid oposition. The friends of emancipation are tremthe strength of this meeting, they will be more starmed. They were terrified last winter. Their entire action on the subject of slavery betrayed their want of confidence in the strength of their "the institution is doomed."

The first effort to stifle public sentiment on cause. And I do not wonder that they are afraid I would be alarmed if I were of their party. We have half gained the battle when we have alarmed our adversary. Let us, therefore, prepare to re forth now to meet him, and I feel sure, that wit

God's help, we have nothing to fear.
Dr. McDowell, of Louisville, asked an explana tion of the effect of the amendment, which was given. He remarked, that he preferred the orig nal resolutions, because they gave more time for the consideration of the question-more time fo the people to think of the matter, and seemed to him to present, altogether, the surest and best plan of action. If we adopt the amendment and ail in August, we are lost; if we take the com mittee's plan, we have a long time for labor, as are not prostrated by a single defeat.

Mr. Sartain, of Garrard, feared it would be deer ed presumptuous in so young a man to offer his opinions upon so grave a question, in opposition to the opinions of much older and wiser men but the deep interest he felt in the final triumph of he cause, was his apology, and would, he trusted be deemed sufficient. He felt that every thing penced upon the action of this Convention. The friends of Emancipation in all parts of the State are looking to you-from this hall they expect to receive encouragement to go forth and labor in the good cause. I firmly believe, said he, that the doption of the amendment will bring out the riends of emancipation. It will show to them, that we are in carnest—that we really mean what we say, when we declare slavery to be an evil. Give them this, and they will come out boldly and nfully. On the other hand, the least display of fimidity, or want of confidence in our strength, will dishearten our friends, and will give new life and vigor to our already determined adversaries. We should say to the people of Kentucky—we are not afraid to meet you face to face upon this neet our adversaries. We are firm in the faith, and we will vindicate the justice of our cause. For nyself, sir, I greatly prefer the adoption of the imendment. I go for making the great fight now— go for the whole hog or none! Let us present a bold front and go before the

two regiments of infantry would be sufficient to people with an energy corresponding with the im-portance of the queetion, and we shall be victori-We have too long suffered this cause to sicep. We have permitted ourselves to alumber oo long. If we want longer slumber, let us vote wn the amendment; if we desire to arouse the arty and infuse into it new life, let us go for the adoption of the amendment. Some gentlementary said the amendment will be the death of and are defeated, the moral strength of the I shall be sorry to see any friend fall under fore the people in the attitude of one choosing it; but, Mr. President, the failure to adopt it will planent of the end we have in view? It is 1 the least of two evils. I want to fight for the assuredly size some of us. It is something like some and to fight hopefully, with prospect of the medicine of the old Doctor, in my county.—

splan engrafted in the new Constitution; but He entered in his memorandum book "Krout-cure for cholera." He soon had a Tailor patient. He tried his remedy again. It killed the Tailor. He turned again to his memorandum book, and continued, "good for blacksmiths, but death on tailors." So it may be with this amendment, if I do not think so. We may secure in the Con-vention, the first instalment, and then fight for all that is here said be true. It must be the death of one or the other of us here. But I verily be-lieve the boldest, is the safest plan. The people a full victory. I want to see an opening made. have not had a fair chance at this question. Let Why, sir, if you desired to take the capital of as give it to them and they will carry it. We an enemy's country, surrounded with a cordon must not imitate the tricks of politicians. Let us ome out boldly and fearlessly, and we shall gain

grand fortification, without even a thought for After Mr S. took his seat, there were severa the future and the possibility of defeat and con-sequent annihilation? No prudent general calls for the "question" -when, Mr. Barkley, of Fayette, arose and said, he would be guilty of such criminal felly. He hoped the question would not yet be put. It is really the question of the day. All the hopes of the party seem to hinge upon it, and he hoped to would seize upon and dismantle the outposts, and there await the good time for reducing the hear other speeches before being called to vote.— He wanted to hear from several of the older gen awhile we shall be ready to march upon the emen on that floor-men who had been most acive in putting the question in motion. He wanted the benefit of their views and he hoped he would not be forced to go away without thern. sented on this floor, we are in a minority. We may secure between this and August a majori-

After some conversation near the Secretary's in le, and pending the question upon Mr. Thornascounties are unrepresented, and even if we son's amendment, the Convention, on the motion of Mr. Stevenson, adjourned until Thursday morn go abroad, we should be in a sad minority, and ling, at half past 9 o'clock. THURSDAY MORNING, April 26.

would have a Constitution fastened upon us-Athalf past 9 o'clock, the Convention was call-Samuel Shy, of Fayette, remarked that he had an amendment to the second resolution, which though not in order, he would read for the infor-

nation of the Convention.

He objected most strenuously to leaving thi question in the hands of the Legislature. He had greatly more confidence in the people, than in the Legislature. He could not agree to accept such referees at the hands of the friends of emanwaiting to find which way the popular breeze is blowing—this class must be called to our aid. All these things must be done. We must take do no better.

The effect of a reference to the Legislature, will be a constant, unceasing agitation of the question. He was opposed to a constant agitation of it beore his people. I am, said he, an emancipation ist by feeling and nature; but I am opposed to the constant agitation of the question. Give me a am not willing to stir strife emong my people for-ever, and finally submit to the decision of a Legislature. As long as the Constitution and the Law protect slavery, I shall aid the master in the vindi-W. L. Breckenridge, of Louisville, said he cation of his right; but I look upon the institution as a terrible curse upon the white man, and so bethis question, after the applicase with which the aux look to ultimate rather than present glory.

I believe that some of you, old as you are, will ment. The great body of the Emancipation in Convention. I believe a united effort now will ment. secure it. Though but few, comparatively, of the counties of the State are here represented, yet we know there is a feeling in every part of the State, in warm sympathy with us. They are praying for emuscipation—they will struggle amidst the people, and at the polls, to remove this cankering curse from the white race. I care not low far off you may fix the day of our deliverance-any rea somable period—so that the day be fixed, and that, too, in the Constitution of the State. I shall be very sorry to be forced to rest this great question in the hands of the Legislature. Let the direct ques-tion come before the people now. Let us go be-fore them—with the words of sober truth, and the powerful arguments afforded to the friends of this cause, and I, for one, have no fears about the issue God has fashioned un after his own image, and he has implanted in the breast of every one, a feeling repugnant to this institution. The people will do nothing, in their cool moments, which may, at any time, be pleaded in justification of the bondage of

Mr. Evan Stevenson, of Scott, said he felt deeply embarrassed in rising to say, even the little he had to say, on this grave question. He was in is our great Commonwealth. He had come here to hear from them, rather than to be heard by the cause, to declare his approval of the report of the committee, and his determination to sustain in his own country connected with the struggle for the seat in the convention, and gave an amusing account of the struggle between the two annaing account of the straggle between the two
pro-elavery candidates for the propri-itorship of
the Convention platform. The emancipation
party, said he, is torn by no such divisions—we
have no such struggle the wide us. We are
united and firm any protection hills. The contest on this floor is between those for a bold
strike, and there invocable to a more certain and conservative movement. Librare no man for boldness, for I believe the plan here denominated tame, is far the boldest proposed—for if goes tight at the question, and promises, with God's Diessings, to bring us rafely through the storm. Let us see. There are but 20 counties represented here. I do not wish to chill my friends; but it is well that we should look at the facts as they realized. Some of our friends will hear to nothing

presched God's word to her people since I was gag resolutions, and the repeal of the law of 1833, all years of age—I am not to speak to my fellow-aroused the people. I thank God, from the bottom of my heart, that he turned the counsels of these men into foolishness. I confess, I blushed when I heard of the repeal of the act of 1833; but have been like old Joe Craig, when they came to have been like old Joe Craig, when they came to take him to jail for preaching. "Well, said he." lying down flat on his back, "you may take this lump of clay to jail, but old Joe Craig will have no hand in it!"

But my friend, Mr. Shy, deprecates the agitation of this question. I, Mr. President, think the last Legislature threw down the glove and invited the was wrong in itself, and because it was a curse to the white man. Tell them these things and they will believe you. There is no reason, sir, for hot haste in the matter. Gen. Washington, in the darkest hour of our father's struggle, retreated before the enemy day after day—he fell back again and again until he brought Cornwallis to fight him on his own ground, and he there, glorious old man, won for the cause of liberty one of its proudest triumphs. Washington's prospects for victory were less promising for victory than ours. If we are equally prudent and wise we will be equally fortunate. Let us therefore take the committee's resolutions. lutions, and let us agitate this question, day and night, until Kentucky has within her borders no slave to taint her soil

Judge Nicholas, of Louisville, said, I have rea son to apprehend there is a good deal of miscon-ception as to the purport of the resolutions of the ommittee, presented on yesterday. The general tenor of those resolutions, as soon as I heard them. met my hearty concurrence, and my mind was relieved of a feeling of apprehension, that some-thing might be done to prostrate the hope of the party. I can therefore assure the gentlemen of that committee, that it was no slight alleviation to my feelings when I heard the report read; and I take this occasion to tender to them the sincere thanks of the discreet friends of emancipation in this hall, and elsewhere, for the faithful discharge of the patriotic labor assigned to them. And those thanks are especially due to two of that committee, from whom I feared less calm and prudent measures. The fact, however, that those resolutions were written hastily, and at the close of a long and laborious session, and that they have been misapprehended here, leaves no doubt they will be misapprehended elsewhere. I was re-quested by several friends, to try and embody the spirit and meaning of the committee's resolutions, and at the same time rid them of the objections indicated, and present the result of my effort to the Convention. I have endeavoted to do so-though I believe it is not now in order to present

Mr. Thomasson withdrew his amendment, and udge Nicholas read as follows: That, negro slavery being a great moral, social, and political evil, injurious to the growth, wealth, morals and industrial habits of our whole white population, without any sufficient compensating benefits to the slaveholders themselves, and without any benefit whatever to the non-slavcholders. the people of Kentucky should, by appropriate amendment of the Constitution, retain in their own hands the right and power to extirpate the evil; and, the subject being one of such transcendant importance that even its unavoidable agita-tion is calculated to disturb, if not injuriously influence, its adjustment of other great constitutional questions, any plan for the eradication of the when presented for the final ratification of e people, should come before them, as a single, distinct question-separate from all others. There-

fore, Resorred, That it be recommended to all those who are opposed to the further increase and per-petuation of slavery in Kentucky, to support canidates for the Convention who will advocate the llowing propositions, or some near approxima-1. That the Constitution be so amended as to

prohibit the importation of slaves into this State.

2. That any scheme of emancipation should be gradual, prospective, and operate upon none but the country this course of classes. It is not to fasten upon the parties forgotten their allegradual, prospective, and operate upon none but the country this course of classes. Talk to me about party alli[Here some words took place between Judge who forthwith takes his place among the best and have gradual, prospective, and operate upon none but the country this course of classes. The probability creates as an an many quarters, and will be questionably create as a some and united the country.

[Here some words took place between Judge who forthwith takes his place among the best and have gradual.] the owner to remove his slaves from the State, and be connected with colonization. 3. That a majority of the people should have the right to determine, by their votes at the polls, on

some future day, as a distinct question, separate from all others, whether some such scheme shall then be adopted and become part of the Constitu-4. That to prevent the injurious effects of a constant, or even too frequent agitation of the ques-

tion, its submission for the decision of the people, should not be repeated but after a lapse of such a number of years as would afford reason to suppose deliberate and radical change of public sentinent on the subject. 5. That any amendment of the Constitution, by he coming Convention, touching the subject of lavery, should be submitted for the ratification of

the people at the polls, as a distinct questi separate from all other amendments, Judge N. proceeded. It would be an act of su-prereogation, to impute a want of sufficiency in argument to the remarks of the gentleman from Favette, in support of his resolution. But the argu-ments offered, may not have been retained in the memory, in the midst of the many things which have been said for and against the resolutions, and for other propositions proposed by way of amendments, and it may not be amiss therefore to offer a few remarks in support of them now.

The first great task to be accomplished by the

friends of this cause, is, to emancipate emancipa-tion from politics and the influence of wealth; for t is now so hampered and trammelled by those inluences, that it is utterly impossible to secure for it, in any contest, a fair trial. It was truly re-marked on yesterday, that one great political party, the democrats, made an effort to rally against it. They did not disguise their object in so doing, and no sooner had they begun the work, than the whole Whig press began to decry sgitation, lest it might throw power in the State, into the hands of their adversaries. Whatever of influence both parties may have, has been brought to bear against it—excipation. They would be bad enough, proposed by adversaries; from them he might be induced to accept such, but it would be only when he could questions like this, I know of no politician who has had the boldness to stand out in its favor; on the contrary all have decried it. The party press on both sides are doing all they can to prevent our having a hearing. Is that a state of case that jus-tifies our risking all now? Shall we become a ist by feeling and nature; but I am opposed to the constant agitation of the question. Give mea left them combine, as they have done against us, plan, and I am ready to take the field at once; but I am not willing to stir strife emong my people forearthly chance to get a hearing, far less to come out victorious. Yet you say, the people will hear you. Well suppose they will. We have be about one fourth of the State represented here. We will be engaged in our respective counties; who have we to rely upon in the remaining seventy

ken to rid ourselves of it. We are now about to alter our organic law. Let us seize upon this opportunity to secure in the new Constitution, some Do you know, that leading men in all parts of the State, who formerly sympathized with you, have gone over to the other side, fearing the effect of the popular cry against emancipation? This is certainly true. We must therefore emancipate emarcipation from the politicians before we are ready to begin our fight properly. The next thing is to emancipate eman

The next thing is to emancipate emancipation from the money power of the State. We cannot undertake, with a hope of success, any scheme sgainst the combined property and wealth of the country. We may talk about freedom, and Kentucky independence—and God knows her people have as much of it as any people upon earth—but where is the people free from monied influence and power? Why is it that men, who would fight if sold they were not free, have fled this question? Let it be said that all the wealthy men are opposed to any single proposition. Leave not what it is. to any single proposition, I care not what it is, and their influence will be felt through all the gradations of society, from the minister of the Gospel to the day laborer. Not that any of these men, if to the day laborer. Not that any of these men, if convinced that a measure was accessary, would refuse a pecuniary sacrifice; but they will be slew to believe, and, at best, will be disposed to postpone a decision to a future day. Especially are they slow to act when they are told they will sacrifice themselves for nothing. It is a bold man, indeed, who has the courage to meet and battle to he death, in a cause which all cround him affirm

is hopeless.

Besides, the subject of emancipation must engender heart burnings. The indifferent will be told it will effect the value of slaves if at present agitated; they will be told that slaves will be rendered insubordinate and nothing will be left unsaid that may be calculated to influence them on the side of

the slave-owner. yet the friends of emancipation cannot be ex-pected to remain idle and see the law of 1833 crushed. That is an issue tendered by our adver-saries. We meet the objection against present agitation—we meet our adversaries as they have chosen to be met—we make no issue between chosen to be met—we make no issue electrical parties—we serve it from all other questions—we do not give it to demagogues to harangue against us—nor do we offer it as an instrument to aid in making the Constitution so radical, that it shall be little better than an act of legislation. God forbid that any emancipationist for mean thirty years I have agitated the questions. legislation. God forbid that any emancipationist should, by his action, here or elsewhere, jeopard the good old principles of the Constitution. There are men who will sacrifice all to save their ne-

stood by the law of 1833, sland now with those who proclaim slavery a blessing? And if you succeed in engrafting on the Constitution the law of 1833, you will have done much. If you take that step, alone, it is invaluable as indicative of the will of the people of Kentucky, that some time or other, alavery is to cease. It is pointing to a goal, it is putting the State on the chancipation tack. Is that nothing gained? No State with 20,000 slaves ever did as much. Delaware, with bit 2,000, has failed to do it. Narrow the question if down to this proposition and you neutralise the slaveholders. The other proposition provides that there shall be a clause in the Constitution which will some day or other bring this question up be-Legislature threw down the gleve and invited the contest. We choose here to take it up, and prescribe the terms of the contest. I go for agitation, constant, earnest agitation. Move the people every where. Tell them of the importance of this question. Teach the doctrine of emancipation is from every mountain—meet the plain people in the present concerning the great interests they have at stake in this matter. Tell them that Washington and Jefferson and Monroe were opposed to slave very—tell them of Patrick Henry—they were very—tell them of Patrick Henry—they were may at some future day, have a chance to say at may at some future say of the content proposed to say the content pr the polls, how much longer they will continue slavery, with all its blighting influences, upon their children and their country. We go with no unnecessary haste. We put it off for a few years that the people may turn it over in their minds as a question they must settle—they will consider it calmly and dispassionately, and they will in the end decide it in favor of emancipation.

C. M. Ciay, of Madison, remarked that he had

not trespassed on the time of the Convention. I know, said he, that not only here, but elsewhere, I am characterised as impulsive, hot-headed, reckless, and passionate. I knew and felt, that there was even here, a soreness, an unwillingness to hear me, though I had made so many sacrifices for the cause, and had fought for it, in my own humble way, so many battlen. I say, I was conscious of that feeling here, and therefore felt disinclined to say anything at all. I differed from the majority of the committee on the resolutions reported, but in deterence to the judgment of the committee, I forthers to any anything are the resolutions. forbore to say anything against the report, but openly, here in my place, gave in my adhesion. It was a very large committee—one from each coun-y represented. They sat in council four or five hours. There was, in committee, a full, frank, and candid interchange of opinion. The report of the committee in the result of that free consultation. It has been reported, and is now in the hands

of the Convention. We fanatics are willing to take your compromise. We think it too moderate, and I have been reproached by some because I have yielded. But I have satisfied myself that I do right in yielding.

But is it not estonishing, when we are thrown into confusion because of the moderation of our council, that we are, at this late hour, presented with another proposition cutting sure.

with another proposition, cutting very far under the report of the committee. And we who have, it is feared, compromised to much already, are asked to come yet lower down! Really, Mr. President, if I did not know my friend Judge Nich-olas, to be at heart a true friend of this cause—if few remarks—giving a few reasons why we should not entirely postpone the fight. The report of the committee leaves us at liberty to go to work nowthat the politicisns and money power be against us. Will our silence bring them to us? No sir. They were against us in '98. They have been holders you shall had your speak and be heard in every part of the State .-The tongue is again free to speak the language of the master to take them bethe heart. This is a mighty progress in the cause.

It is but the feeble foreshadowing of the great renosition of them as to him shall seem best.

The Decim. The author of this work must be a man of the right to require the master to take them bethe right to require the master to take them bethe right to require the master to take them betin our estimate, he is a layman.

The Decim. The author of this work must be a man
the right to require the master to take them betin our estimate, he is a layman.

The Decim. The author of this work must be a man
to show that must be a man
to show the right to require the master to take them betin our estimate, he is a layman.

other day that the bans were celebrated in Fayette, between Whig and Democrat, that lavery might be perpetuated! Shall we, sir, be ries are forgetting or forsaking everything for alavery. The party in favor of freedom is growing everywhere. It has broken through party re-straints at the North. It will do so here. Some say, "It is impudent to agitate." Shall we vote ourselves agitaton? Others may so call us, but are we prepared to say that we are agitatorn? For myself, I am for agitating this question we are to rid ourselves; we must agitate it. the old world to establish for their people pure republican governments, then may we expect slaveholders to meet to emancipate their slaves, and not before. As republics are only establish by agithting the question of freedom, so is eman-cipation to be accomplished only through the agitation of the subject. We must convince the people—the real people—of its importance, before it asked the country to leave the question open—can be done. How are we to get at the non-slave—to fix no time when it should repose from the

holders but by sgitation? The newspapers, as a general thing, do not reach the non-slaveholders. We must seek them out—at the cross roads and places of public resort in their neighborho The newspapers are already open. Even that old hunker press, the Journal, has been compelled to open its columns to the friends of emancipation. But, we want some thing more than the press. We want men on the stump. We want to get to the or," in the 2d head of 3d resolution—so that it ear of th people. The resolutions of the commit-shall read, "2. The complete power in the

"never say die!" R. J. Breckenridge, of Fayette, had suppo there was no very material different e between the resolutions of the committee and those reported by Judge Nicholas. There are minor differences it is true, and I prefer the committee's resolutions. Those reported by Judge N. do not distinctly recommend a full organization, for running candidates. This I deem important. I do not think the engrafting of the law of 1833, is to be insisted on as an emancipation movement; for I can very well see, I think, how that law may become a powerful agent for the perpetuation of slavery. It will secure to the State better slaves—home born slaves be interested, but I want the benefit of the direct argument presented by this question:—If another slave comes here want or some other white laborer must go elsewhere to make room for him, else you must find productive labor for him. If fifty thousand negroes come into the State, they must displace 50,(81) white laborers, or productive labor must be found for them, not being consumers. We have no hope of carrying this question by the slave-holders. The law of 1833 gives us the means of reaching the only class from whom aid may be exreaching the only class from whom aid may be expected. The resolutions of Judge N. seem to look to this law as a means of emancipation. Again, I say, I ragard it of no value in that view. I suppose it is on all hands conceded that vested rights shall be respected, as it is on all hands determined not to respect contingent rights. It is not intended to touch the slaves now in being, or in being at the time of the adoption of a plan of emancipation, without compensation to the owner. And I suppose it equally well settled, that we shall insist on

he power to emancipate the after born, without Compensation.

Some gentlemen have said we ought to fight for everything, yet they give up 200,000 slaves upon the vested right. If they are, in truth, to go on the vested right. If they are, in truth, to go on the vested right. If they are, in truth, to go on the vested right. If they are, in truth, to go on the vested right. If they are, in truth, to go on the vested right. If they are, in truth, to go on the vested right. If they are, in truth, to go on the vested right. If they are, in truth, to go for everything, who can lay his hand on his heart, and yielded up 200,000 slaves are held only in virtue of the positive law of the land and full power is in the people, which they delegate to their representatives in Convention, to alter gate to the increase and in the more cool and reflecting here, will see at once the necessity of taking some middle, natural, inconsistent with the fundamental principles of free government, contrary to the anterior gate to the prospective of presents with the fundamental principles of free government, contrary to the anterior gate to the prospective of presents with the fundamental principles of free government, contrary to the natural rights of markind, and adverse to a pure state of more and it ought not to the increased, and it ought not to the increased, and it ought not to the increased, and it ought not to the prospective, operating exc ompensation. Some gentlemen have said we ought to fight

For near thirty years I have agitated the question of emancipation. I cannot be silent now.—
I shall continue to agitate it—not violently—but earnestly, while God leis me live.
I greatly doubt the policy of the 5th proposition in the resolution of Judge N., for the submission of slavery separated from all other questions. Suppose the Convention submits a clause not acceptable to the friends of emancipation. It may be rejected. Suppose the clause in teamf to alazer. these. I do not wish to chill my friends; but it is well that we should look at the facts as they really exist. Some of our friends will hear to nothing but a fight in August. We are not strong enough that a fight in August. We are not strong enough that we should look at the facts as they really exist. Some of our friends will hear to nothing but a fight in August. We are not strong enough that a fight in August. We are not strong enough that a fight in August. We have a menunition—the Bible is cur ammunition—and we have irreastible argumente—all we shall bring to bear for our glorious cause. But shall bring to bear for our glorious cause. But we are yet, it is feared, too weak in numbers to effect our ends. We have a desperate foo to encounter—a public sentiment founded on prejudice and bigotry. Why, sir, the other day, I, we won an opolitician, was called to address a meeting of my fellow citizens on this subject—disdistriction of the constitution in the wealth of the State. Separate them, and they will engage the constitution as attentive and respectful listeners. Yet, I was afterwards told, there were those, who, at the nod and beek of a certain man, were ready to bear me from the stand. I who am a Kentuckign that the nod and beek of a certain man, were ready to bear me from the stand. I who am a Kentuckign that a fight in August. We have a desperate foo to encounter—a public sentiment for the constitution; they will engage the convention and the constitution of a lavery sparated from all other questions. But it has been asked, why the question cannot be as easily carried now, as at a fourre time; for, and the reading of a lavery sparated from all other regard to the recognition of all opposition of a lavery sparated from all the recognition of a lavery sparated from all the recognition of a lavery sparated from all the recognition of a lavery sparated from all to the freed to the freed to the first hard the same proposition wi

constitution, and carry it; but if it be shown the separately, it must have friends enough of itself to carry it—or it fails. I confess, I cannot see how or in what view of it, we are to gain anything. On the contrary, it seems to me, that we shall lost in every aspect of the case.

I have been pained to hear several alfusions to party in the course of this debate. I have alway been identified with what is known as the Whomarty: but I never would, even in my party day tion, and carry it; but if it i

been identified with what is known as the Whig party; but I never would, even in my party days, give up my opinions to belong to any party. If the party chose to believe with me, well enough; but I would never sacrifice an opinion, to agree with them. And I would prefer now to give the Demo-cratic party power for two thousand years, than let this question fail. I regard emancipation as the great question of this day. I look upon slavery as wrong—as a great evil, that is weighing down my country, and I will sacrifice all but honor, to rid

election of Judges, if I can secule aid to this cause. I will go for electing Constables, Clerks, &c., if I can thereby promote emancipation. If giving up political principles for this end, be gogiving up political principles for this end, be litical dishonesty, I meekly submit to this im-

But, Mr. President, I regret this controversy. hope we will unite, vote down all amendments and pass the resolutions reported by the comi

Judge Nicholas said he would have been glad, if Mr. Breckinribge had thought it proper to mention his objections to his (Judge N.'a) resolutions, when they were submitted to him in the morning. I trust, said he, I know my duty well enough not to propers any thick selections to the selection of the morning. I trust, said he, I know my duty well enough not to propose any thing calculated to breed discord in this body. I saw there was not likely to be perfect harmony upon the committee's proposition, and at the earnest solicitation of several friends, I drew up those which I presented, believing sincerely, they would satisfy all parties.

Mr. R. J. Breckinridge, explained, that Judge N. had submitted his resolutions to him, and without giving them a critical examination, he had said he would offer no objection to them, if they were acceptable to, or preferred by the Convention; but the argument upon them, had

vention; but the argument upon them, had placed them before his mind in a light different rom that in which they appeared when first resented to him.

Judge Nicholas.-I do not rise to repreach the entleman. He certainly had a right to withfraw his acquiescence, if the tenor of the reso lutions was misunderstood. I do not question the propriety of the gentleman's course; but rise more for the purpose of explaining my own agency in the matter. I understand the resolu-I were left to judge him alone by his proposition, I fear I should be constrained to set him down as an emissary from Robert Wickliffe, Sen., or John C. Calhoun. I am the more surprised at the proposition, because of the knowledge I have of his intelligence and devotion to this cause. I cantileligence and devotion to this cause. fect in the slave unborn, as it is in the slave after

Mr. R. J. Breckinridge.-The resolutions of day we may begin the fight, and not cease to the committee, only declare they will not ask buttle until the field is ours. What if it be true for the emancipation of slaves in case, without

Judge Nicholas .- I go for saying to the negro against us for fifty years—they have grown strong from our supineness, and powerful because of our inaction. The last Legislature put its leaden heel upon us while we slept. Thank God, the touch if then within the jurisdiction of this State, holders-you shall hold your slave so long; but upon us while we slept. Thank God, the touch of that heel has broken our slumber. I have booked to the coming of this day with the deepest, the profoundest solicitude. It is but yesterday that I was denounced as a disturber of the peace—yesterday we were threatened with the halter—to-day we speak in the capital of the State, and we may has thus acquired them, to take them beyond has thus acquired them, to take them beyond

> regard to the vested right of master in slaves in in esse-which being satisfactorily explained,] Judge Nicholas proceeded to remark at some length upon the resolutions offered by the committee. He feared there was great danger to be apprehended from a constant agitation of the jurious tendency, are descanted upon with mingled gravity and humor, and considerable talent and trumfor seeing the property of the day, their folly and in jurious tendency, are descanted upon with mingled gravity and humor, and considerable talent and trumfor seeing the popular states of the day, their folly and in jurious tendency, are descanted upon with mingled gravity and humor, and considerable talent and trumfor seeing the popular states of the day, their folly and in jurious tendency. question. He had heard more than one gentleman, who are now upon this floor, declare their hostility to any scheme which should look to a continued agitation of the question. The contest is a peculiar one. We must be brought in collision (with our neighbors. The constant agitation of emancipation must, to a certain ex- last."-Christian Examiner. tent, render the slaves dissatisfied, and insubornate, and to that extent, detract from their value. If the Convention should leave the question open to constant agitation, he should be constrained, from a high sense of duty to vote against it. Indeed, he was inclined to think the Convention asked too much, when they agitation of what must be a very exciting subject. Mr. Ballinger moved the previous question.

Mr. T. M. Smith, moved to lay the substit offered by Judge Nicholas, on the table. Car-

Mr. Holloway moved to insert the words "in tee display a magnanimous moderation. Let us pass them—and then do battle for them. Let every good friend of the cause buckle on his armor desire it, a system of gradual prospective emancipation of slaves."

Mr. W. L. Breckinridge then called up the resolution offered by him as a substitute for the second resolution, and it was adopted. Mr. J. G. Fee was opposed to the compulsory colonisation feature in the resolution.

The question being upon the first head of the third resolution, it was adopted.

Mr. Shy offered the following as a substitute for the second head of the third resolution: "That, as the people of Kentucky, under the circumstances now existing, have complete THE POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS MOORE. power over the subject of slavery, they ought

and will give to the Kentucky slave owner a monopoly of the home market. What is to happen in the next generation, may be of no importance to the non-elaveholder, except as every patriot will some effectual plan for gradual prespective relaphondst Steel Ragraviage, and a fine Portrait of the interested, but I want the benefit of the direct emancipation and the removal of the emancipation and the removal of the emancipation.

(Callected by Himself.)

The left to volume of the English Edition, complete in one handsome 5to, volume. Handsome 5to, volume. The property of the emancipation and the removal of the emancipation and the removal of the emancipation. mancipation and the removal of the emancipated slaves from the Commonwealth."

Mr. Robinson opposed the substitute. It was lost.

Mr. Shy aftered the following as a substitute for the secent head of the third resolution:

"The confidete power in the people of Kentucky to inforce and perfect, in or under the new Constitution, a system of gradual prospective emancipation of slaves." Adopted.

Mr. W. M. O. Smith submitted a proposition of saves. "Thomas Moore has unquestionably attained the highest reputation as a lytic poet.

"This is the first complete American edition of sure in the substitute for the substitute of this standard poet, published in a handsome and calculating form.

"Happings of nature and felicity of genius are the present characteristics of the Bard of Eria. Every thing lives, moves and speaks in his poetry. His thoughts are as many and as bright as the insects that people the sun's beam. He exhaunts by being to exhaustable.—

Mr. W. M. O. Smith submitted a proposition of slaves." Adopted.

"Thomas Moore has unquestionably attained the highest reputation as a lytic poet."

"In grace,"

Mr. W. M. O. Smith submitted a proposi tion, expressing it as the sense of the Conven-tion, that the clause for gradual emancipation, if engrafted in the new Constitution, should be

ubmitted to the people, separate and distinct from all other questions. After seme other discussion, the proposition

as to exclude emigrants from the operation of the prohibition in said clause, but withdrew his proposition at the earnest solicitation of seve-ral gentlemen.

Resolved, That W. W. Worsley, Reuben Dawson, D. L. Beatty, Pat Maxcy, Bland Bailard, Wm. P. Boone, Wm. E. Glover, T. McGrain, Jan. Speed, and Wm. Richardsen of Louisville, be and they are hereby appelited a Central Committee, to use all propeg means to promote the views of this convention on the subject of emancipation, and that they have power to appoint sub-committees in each places in the State as they may deem proper, and also to appoint advocates of the cause where they may think its interest demands it.

they may think its interest demands it.

Judge Monroe expressed the hope, that no
document would be published by the committee, except such as were written by our own

PLOUR AND GRAIN.

Sugar, to quite dull, and transactions are limited. The receipts have amounted this week to 416 this Sugar, and 532 bags Coffee. Sales during the week of 525 bags Rho Coffee, in lots, at 7,73 and 7jc. We quote retail sales my country of it.

Judge Nicholas explained. In his former remarks, he meant to say, that he hoped no emancipationist would yield a great principle, even to a country of emancipation.

Light sales of Java Continuation of the magnetic factor on hand. Light sales during the week have been made at 41, 4 and 5c. We quote the week have been made at 41, 4 and 5c. promote the cause of emancipation.

Mr. Breckenridge. That is precisely what il by the bbl at the cause of characteristic and Remitted to the will do. I will vote for a man favorable to the small state of the different numbers and small the cause of the cause of emancipation. unlitten. Havana Sugar in boxes we quote at daticote sales at Batic.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER

Rev. WM. GUNN, Christianburg, Ky, MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky J. M. McKin, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia.

WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky. C. H. Barkley, Lexington, Kentucky.

J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SHITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. P. H. CONANT, Smithland, Ky. DETER SCHLEMINL IN AMERICA .-

"A rare book. Who in the world wrote it? Here are nearly five hundred pages with gruin on every one of them. The saire is equal to that of Don Chixote or Asmodeus. The hits at society in this country are admirable and well pointed. The humbugs of the day are shiftfully shown up, and the metals of the book are unexceptionable. The author cannot long ercape detection, in spite of his shadowy concealment, and if a new practitioner he will jump to the need of his profession at once."

—Godcy's Lady's Book.

"We are prepared to may that Peter Schlambia is an

"We are prepared to my, that Peter Schlemini is are exceedingly clear and well written work—that the author has displayed a considerable amount of book lore in its composition—that the story is interesting and instructive—that we have been entertained and cliffed by its perusal, and that it possesses merits of more than criticary character. We cordisally recommend it to the reading community, since we are sure that they will be benefited. as well as entertained by the revelations continued in the pages of Peter. "The National Ero.

"A strangely Conceived and abiy executed work."—
N. O. Com. Times. "The work forms a consecutive tale, all along which

runs a with of severe satire, and which at every step is Biostrated by a wast deal of valuable information, and the inculcation of sound principles of storaity and religion.
It is a work which is adapted to do good, swited to all futelligent general readers, and a pleasant companion for
the scholar's leisure hours."—N. Y. Recorder. "This is a very remarkable production, and unless we

sation for them, she has the right, when she has thus acquired them, to take them beyond the State and dispose of them. She has also the right to require the master to take them be. gratest and gapest of our readers, and are

mediate run or not, the soundness of its a livered with some quaintness of style, will insure it per-manent popularity. "- N. Y. Com. Adv. "Light, sportive, graceful railiery, expressed with terse

d delicate case, "It is a novel of fun, with grave notes by way-of bal-BECKWITH & MORTON, May 7-1f

THE Cheapest and Best Edition of Hacaulay's History of England, is BUT-LER'S LIBRARY EDITION, in two volu.; bound side: ine white paper, being in every respect a per nile of

LONGMAN'S LONDON LITERARY PRICES OF BUTLER'S EDITION OF MACAULAY.

2 vols, extra sheep, nurble edge, with original portrait, 1 or 2 paper, We have also Harper's editions of the same work Persons at a distance ordering the work will please my which edition. BECKWITH & MORTON.

NEW MUSIC. THIS DAY PUBLISHED .- "O Ladies won't you marry?" a popular Ethiopian Melody.
"Here's a health to thee, Tom Moore," Sortha guitar.
"Twilight Dews," for the guitar. In press, and will shortly be issued -"Ye Mariners of Spain," dust. "Had I never, never known thee."
"Allan Percy."

PRIERS, WEEB & CO., Music and Book Dealers Next to Bunk of Louiset HLUSTRATED STANDARD POETS

Harlitt.

"Thomas Moore has unquestionably attained the highest repulation as a lyde poet.

In grace, both of thought and diction, in easy, fluent wit, in melody, in brilliancy of fancy, in warmin and depth of second no one is super-or to Moore; his celebrated

timent, no one is superior to Moore; his celebrated oriental romance, "Laita Rookh," the four tales to which and the framework which unites them have been com-A NEW, COMPLETE AND ELEGANT EDITION OF

Mr. Bedinger, of Bourbon, desired to have the first head of the third resolution so amended Including Officer Recessor and other Pacus (now first Published.) TLLUSTRATED with Elegant Sleet Pagravings, and a fine Portrail. One handrome, large Svo. volume.

"The besules of Mr. Southey's poetry are such that
this edition can hardly fail of finding a place in the library

NOTICE TO TAILORS.

Ctochmati, January 20, 1949.—U. WOODBUTP & MUBRIDE,

PLANE MANUFACTURERS. And Dealers in tion of the flig Plane, 68, Third Street, near Main moville, Ky. Dec. 3—19. TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS. JOHN P. BANT. SNUFF, CIGARS, SMOKING AND

CHEWING TOBACCO. No. 75, Third street, between Jufferson and Market jun 13-tf LOUISVALLE, My HART, MONTGOMERY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO

ISAAC PUGH & Co.,

No. 118. Chesnut Street—P HILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers and Importers of Paper lisegings.

Have always for sale a large stock of FAP mass of every
variety unusualsctured, which they said seil which waid and
retail at the lowest rales.

Sept. 9th, 1888.—U.

NEW STRAM PURNITURE PACTORY. ORNER OF MAIN AND POURTHENTS STS. LOUISVILLE, XV.

Whare prepared to manufacture every thing in our line, on terms as invocable at any other whaten-mentin the West. The paironage of the public in pulse; WANTED,-Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gumand Pop J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN.